

SILVER'S LAST PLEA

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

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Mr. Butler—May I inquire if the secretary of the treasury has asked for the authority which the senator is claiming he ought to have?

Mr. Sherman—I would not like to answer that.

Mr. Butler—It must be a public matter. Mr. Sherman—I do not think he asks for it. I can say he does not ask it now.

Mr. Butler—That must be a matter of public record. If he has, certainly he should communicate to congress.

Would He Be a Delicate Matter?

Mr. Sherman—I do not know of any record that pertains to the subject. I should think it would be a very delicate matter for the secretary of the treasury to attempt to originate the idea when the congress of the United States is the proper place for it.

Mr. Teller—Would there be any propriety in the secretary of the treasury communicating to congress on the subject?

Mr. Sherman—No.

Mr. Teller—Would it not be the proper thing to do if he thought he ought to sell bonds?

Mr. Sherman—The secretary never volunteers advice. The senator may secure his opinion by a simple resolution.

Mr. Teller—If there is a deficiency in the revenues now, and likely to be in the future, I ask the senator whether that is not a proper subject for the president of the United States to address congress on under the constitutional provisions that he shall inform congress as to the condition of the country, etc.

How it Might Be Done.

Mr. Sherman—That has been done; perhaps the senator overlooked it. It has been done by the finance committee calling on the secretary of the treasury as to the nature of the deficiency, how much it is, etc.

Mr. Teller—What I asked was whether the president could not, under the exercise of the power conferred on him by the constitution, to keep congress advised as to the condition of the country, make such a communication?

Mr. Sherman—Undoubtedly he could; but the senator, who has been a cabinet officer, is probably aware of the fact that all questions of finance are dealt directly with by the secretary of the treasury, and not by the president. A single instance in which the president addressed congress, except in his annual message, upon a financial question, I do not know of.

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"I do not," replied Mr. Sherman.

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Mr. Blackburn—The senator to the senator that a subpoena, duces tecum, served upon the superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing will bring these plates to this chamber within an hour.

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Mr. Sherman continued his remarks and sent up to the desk and read a proposition which he favored providing for the sale of bonds. The proposition was as follows:

That to enable the government to raise the money to maintain parity of all forms of currency coined or issued by the United States and to strengthen and maintain the reserve in the treasury, authorized and required by the act entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Issuance of Special Payments," the secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue from time to time, as required for such purposes, in a sum not exceeding in the aggregate \$200,000,000 of coupon-registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe and of denominations of \$50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date of their issue, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, and the said bonds shall be in form by or under state, municipal or local authority, and shall have the same force and effect as the bonds of the United States. The proceeds of such bonds shall be used for the purposes defined in this section and none other.

Might Not Need to Use the Bonds.

Mr. Sherman expressed the hope that the senators in the majority would make some such provision as the one he had just read, and feared that in a little while the people would find that by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act the act of the routing of the bill had not been removed. The secretary of the treasury probably would not find it necessary to use the power to sell bonds for more than \$50,000,000.

Mr. Gorman, democrat, of Maryland followed Mr. Sherman. Commenting on Mr. Sherman's speech he said: "I am surprised that he should bring in party questions and attempt to take party advantage of delays or mistakes. Or if there have been mistakes now in the closing hours of this great struggle, that that distinguished leader should tell us and tell the country that the measure itself will be important, that it eliminates silver or its further use from the money."

Mr. Sherman—I spoke strongly in favor of the use of silver to the largest possible extent.

Mr. Gorman—If I have misunderstood the senator, all on this side of the chamber seem to have shared with me in misunderstanding him—that the passage of the act would not give the relief to the country that the country expected? Now, do I misrepresent the senator?

Mr. Sherman—I said it might not meet the expectations of the people.

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Mr. Gorman—The position of the democratic party in the beginning of this controversy, it was that we pledged ourselves to the repeal of the Sherman law.

A Senator—No; it was not.

Mr. Gorman—No; it was not. I do not think I am mistaken when I say that the distinguished senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) in an interview, in his own state, denounced the repeal of the Sherman law and stated that he would favor the repeal of the purchasing clause only.

The president of the United States, anxious and earnest in his desire for its repeal, knew that he had not the power in his own party, or with his own party, to repeal any portion of that law, because the division is sharp and neither party would have the power to deal with this question and secure the repeal and he was compelled to take the terms offered by the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman). And then, when congress met the perfect knowledge on the part of every intelligent man in the union that this party was helplessly divided upon this question, as your party is helplessly divided, it may be said with truth that a large majority of democrats were against the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. It was believed, and I think it is a fact easily proved, that every body believed that a clear majority of all the senators elected was not in favor of unconditional repeal, but wanted some modification. Those of us who intended to vote for its final passage believed that we were in the minority and the delay of weeks became necessary that we may convert enough to our side to pass the bill.

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It is stated that Mr. Drexel can furnish Colorado granite and that material will be used. There are well grounded fears, however, that there will be considerable delay in awarding the contract, it is believed the money appropriated for the Omaha federal building has been used for other purposes and that all of the delay which has been occasioned in awarding the contract is due to the inability of the treasury department to set aside the money with which to pay the contractors.

In his great silver repeal speech today Senator Sherman made a broad intimation to this point. He said the secretary of the treasury had diverted money from its intended course in his efforts to meet promptly the obligations of the government. Those who heard Senator Sherman say he meant that money appropriated for federal buildings and other public improvements had not been set aside, as custom demanded, but had been used for current obligations as they were presented for payment.

If an award of contract is not made while Mr. Drexel is in Washington suspicion will strongly point to a diversion of the money which was by the last congress appropriated for that purpose.

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At last the Manderson bill, extending the act of March 3, 1891, relating to the great Sioux Indian reservation in South Dakota, over that portion of the reservation lying within Nebraska, has passed both branches of congress and will become a law. Senator Manderson saw an opportunity and called it up in the senate and secured its adoption. This is the measure which passed the house on the 12th inst. upon motion of Representative McKeljohn, who was severely censured by Representative Kern for his interference, having secured the adoption of the bill during the absence of the latter.

It will be recalled that Mr. Kern claimed the authorship of the measure, and regarded the action of Mr. McKeljohn as an interference with his right to introduce the measure through the house. The measure was originally introduced by Senator Manderson in this congress, and had not been referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

It will likely be signed by President Cleveland next week. It is an amendment to section 231 of the Revised Statutes, which was an act entitled "An Act to Repeal the Timber Culture Law and for Other Purposes," and simply extends the provision of the statute so as to apply to lands on the Sioux reservation in Nebraska as well as South Dakota.

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NOT A W. C. T. U. AFFAIR.

White Cap Outage at Osceola Not Approved by That Order.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Just one message ago tonight the date of the affair that caused this little city a vast amount of unfavorable notoriety. Some of the dispatches to the daily press have been very untruthful. The woman's Christian Temperance union has been charged with being the originator of the whole business. This is not so, and here with are offered the sworn statements of its officers:

State of Nebraska, Polk County. Personally appeared before me, T. H. Saunders, a notary public in and for Polk county, and the state of Nebraska, Mrs. S. O. Wainley, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, and Mrs. L. M. Shaw, secretary, who, first duly sworn, depose and say that they are the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Osceola, Polk county, Neb.; that they, as a society, did not countenance the outrage that took place on Saturday night, October 21, 1893, and that none of the members of their society were engaged in it, except on accident.

Mrs. S. O. Wainley, President. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1893.

T. H. SAUNDERS, Notary Public.

AMUSEMENTS.

There was a change of bill at Boyd's last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Doud Byron, whose names are synonymous with melodrama, presented "The Plunger" in Omaha for the first time.

The scenic effects of the play are realistic—climax of lurid character, full of action and with thrilling rapidity and the thickness of the plot is always punctuated at critical periods by "The Plunger" to the great delight of the audience.

Lovers of excitement will be entranced with Byron's new production. Revolvers flash with regularity, and the heavy villain wears a Mephistophelean coat.

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Mr. Lacey offered an amendment, which was voted down without resorting to a roll call.

Mr. Harris did not offer or ask a vote upon his amendment.

Mr. Pasco offered an amendment, which was voted down without resorting to a roll call.

The senate then went into executive session, at the expiration of which a recess was taken until Monday at 11 a. m.

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State of Nebraska, Polk County. Personally appeared before me, T. H. Saunders, a notary public in and for Polk county, and the state of Nebraska, Mrs. S. O. Wainley, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, and Mrs. L. M. Shaw, secretary, who, first duly sworn, depose and say that they are the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Osceola, Polk county, Neb.; that they, as a society, did not countenance the outrage that took place on Saturday night, October 21, 1893, and that none of the members of their society were engaged in it, except on accident.

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